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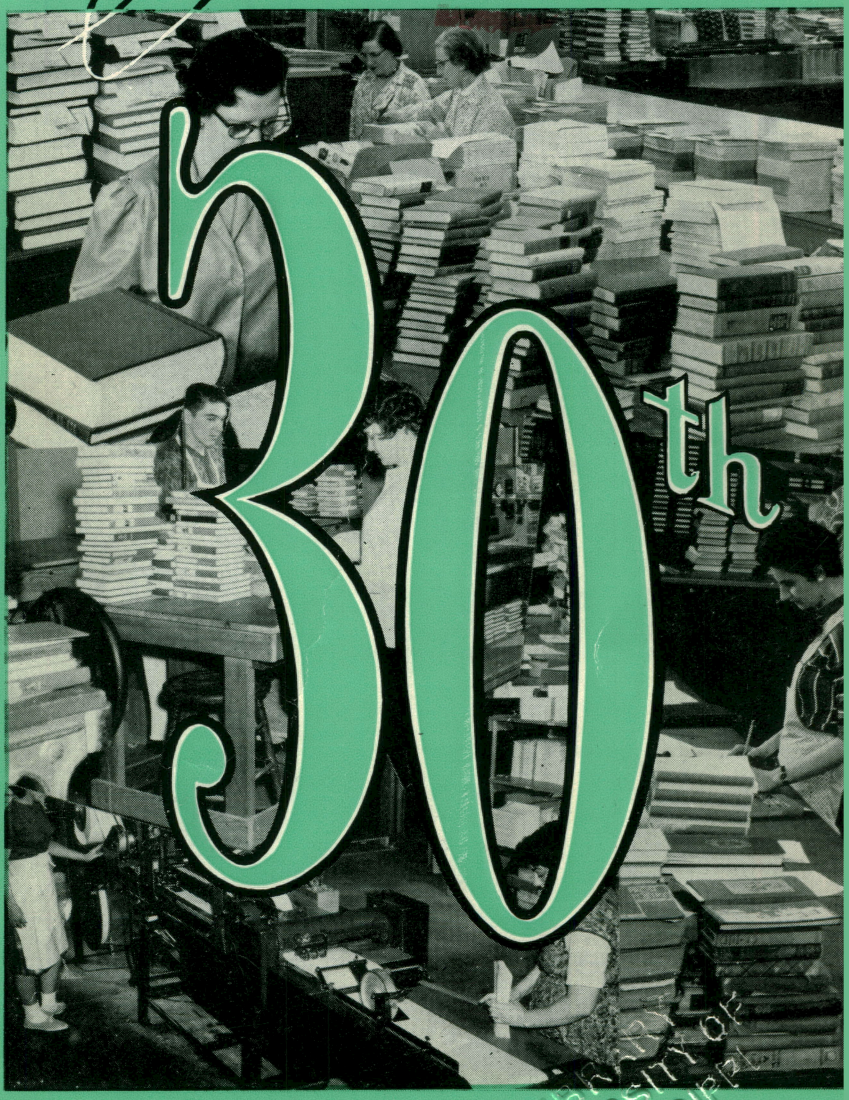

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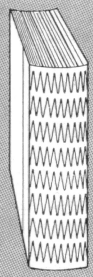

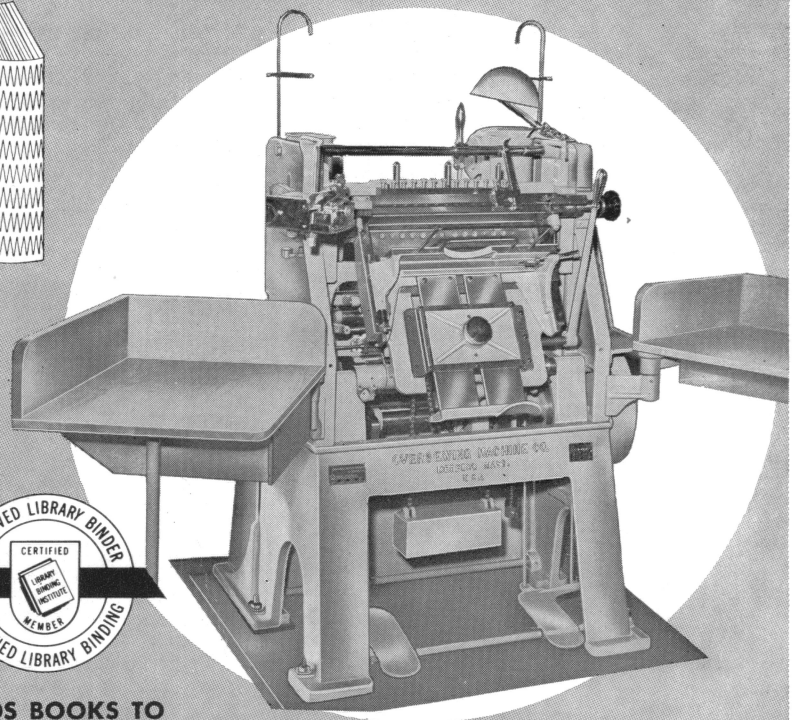

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RE-EXAMINATION - 1965

JOSPH S. WESBY, JR., *President, Library Binding Institute*

Every anniversary affords an opportunity and a reason to pause and reflect. In the Thirtieth Year of Library Binding Institute, we of LBI have been re-examining the basic principles by which we operate and the direction of our future activities.

Our programs are keyed to the problems which we face in our industry requiring collective (as opposed to individual) solution. As such, they fall into the traditional activities of trade and professional associations, but in all our activities (and indeed in the economic justification for our industry) is the ever-present challenge in the fact that books are perishable.

Our task is to prolong the life of a book. Libraries are faced not only with the problem of acquisition of materials, but also (and equally important) with their maintenance.

To assist libraries in this responsibility is the central core around which all of our activities revolve. It is the measuring stick by which we plan activities, implement plans and finally arrive at their evaluation.

When Library Binding Institute was founded, its germinating force was the newly issued "Minimum Specifications for Class A Library Binding" issued by American Library Association and Library Binding Institute. Although this Standard has been in effect for thirty years, it has been subjected to continual analysis, review, testing and improvement.

The result is that almost all library binding in the United States is done according to this Standard, and the task of maintaining a collection is reduced to a simple routine by the fact that a library needs only to specify the Standard when ordering binding. When a Certified Library Binder is used, he automatically warrants that the work meets the Standard unless specifically noted on the invoice.

The objectives for which LBI was formed have been fulfilled, and the intention of the American Library Association Council in issuing the original Standard realized.

We are now faced with a tremendous increase in the acquisitions of library materials as a result of proposed Federal legislation and the national emphasis on education. I am concerned with the pressure which this will put upon library personnel—especially the professional. Since the problem of binding has become simplified, in many libraries it is handled entirely by nonprofessionals. They make the basic decisions regarding maintenance of materials; however, many are not trained (and this is also true of many professionals) in the most elementary aspects of maintenance.

To educate library personnel in maintaining the tremendous national wealth found in our libraries impresses me as one of the most important tasks which librarians and library binders must undertake in the years that lie ahead.

This educational process must be carried on by individual libraries and their library binders—by library associations and Library Binding Institute.

Libraries have access to helpful information (for example, the LBI HANDBOOK FOR LIBRARY BINDING outlines procedures recommended by libraries experienced in this subject), but the starting point for a library is an adequate binding budget.

Appropriations for binding must not be a matter of conjecture, but must be related to library needs. When records of circulations of individual volumes were kept, this was fairly simple. Today, it is more difficult, but two general rules apply: First, as books and periodicals are acquired, provision should be made for binding them as they wear out. Every library has its own experience to go on, but in the absence of accurate data, a rule of thumb to follow is that publishers' binding may last 20-25 circulations compared with 100 or over for LBI Standard Library binding. With periodicals the task is easier, for each serial that is to be kept by the library will have to be bound.

The second rule is to program the updating of materials now needing rebinding. A walk through the stacks will reveal many volumes which are worn, dirty and unattractive. When rebound in attractive, illustrated covers, they attract reader interest. Tests by libraries show that much material not now being circulated will circulate once it is physically attractive.

Obviously, few libraries have the resources to rebind all volumes in their collections now needing it; therefore, this is a task to be programmed over a period of time to bring a collection up to par—and should be so

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budgeted.

Librarians speak of conservation and preservation of library materials. In the years that lie ahead, the emphasis on acquisitions must be matched by attention to maintenance of collections. Perhaps the best advice to follow is that of Professor Maurice F. Tauber who wrote:

"Those of us who have been working directly with libraries in their technical processes know that few libraries have enough funds to take care of their pressing problems of conservation. The various studies that have been made of the deterioration of paper show also that more and more librarians will have to pay direct heed to the problem of preservation of materials which are under their control.

"Commercial binders have been trying to set standards which are directed at the improvement of the binding of books and periodicals for libraries. Librarians have a lot to gain by paying attention to the developments in binding procedures, materials and supplies, and to the suggestions for standardization of services. The Library Binding Institute, along with other groups of librarians and bookbinders, is interested in making the librarian's dollar go as far as possible. The librarian himself will have to take advantage of the possibilities, and he must participate in these particular programs if he wishes his book collections to be both attractive and usable."

GROWTH OF AN INDUSTRY

By Martin A. Summerfield

The past thirty years have shown significant progress in the growth of the library binding industry. The increased demand for education and learning throughout the world have made it necessary for schools and libraries to have books which will withstand the rigors of constant circulation. Library binders have been able to solve this problem through the development of new machinery, as well as new binding techniques. The end result has been a better product which has been produced for far less money than would be necessary to purchase a duplicate copy of the original book. Furthermore, this enables the savings to be used to add new books to library collections.

Although library binders were members of a committee within the Employing Bookbinders of America group some thirty years ago, it has only been since the formation of the Library Binding Institute as an autonomous trade association that uniform standards, materials, and practices have been adopted throughout the industry. Three people have been chiefly responsible for the promotion of L.B.I. and the respected reputation it has gained throughout the library field.

Dudley A. Weiss, Executive Director & General Counsel for L.B.I., has been a practicing lawyer since 1937, and is now associated with the firm of Mahony, Weiss & Brock. It was under his leadership and guidance that the Library Binding Institute became a unified group and grew to its present stature. There are few trade associations which provide as much information to their members as does L.B.I., and all of it stems from the dynamic leadership which Mr. Weiss has provided. In addition to his position with L.B.I., he specializes in corporate and probate law for a number of manufacturers in a variety of industries. He is also the director of several corporations, and between 1948 and 1950, he was an instructor at Northeastern University.

Mr. Weiss was educated in the Medford Public School System, following which he attended Harvard College. In 1934, he graduated Harvard Magna Cum Laude and was a member of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He received his law degree from Harvard University in 1937. Residents of Newton, Mass., Dudley and Thelma Weiss have one daughter, Eleanor, who graduated from Wheaton College and now attends graduate school at Columbia University.

The following is a list of organizations to which Mr. Weiss belongs: United Lodge A.F. & A.M.; Harvard Club of Boston; Harvard Law School Association; New Century Club; American Bar Association; Boston Bar Association; Massachusetts Bar Association; Norfolk County Bar Association; Middlesex County Bar Association; American Judicature Society; American Library Association;

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Academy of Political and Social Sciences; Archeological Institute of America; American Institute of Graphic Arts; American Society of Association Executives; Friends of Newton Public Library.

Melvin B. Summerfield, Public Relations Director for L.B.I., is President and Chairman of the Board of Franklin Advertising Service, Inc. This year celebrates the 37th anniversary of a company which includes almost fifty clients in industries geographically dispersed from Vienna, Austria, to the midwest United States. Author of many articles on marketing and merchandising, Mr. Summerfield has also produced a number of industrial and educational films. During his years with the Library Binding Institute it has been his responsibility for creating the image by which Certified Library Binding is recognized throughout the school and library world for its necessity in maintaining collections and increasing the circulation of books.

Mel Summerfield was educated at the Roxbury Latin School, the oldest privately endowed school in the country. In 1928, he received an A.B. Degree from Harvard College. In addition to his work in the advertising field, he actively serves as director of several corporations, including Garden City Trust Company, Colonial Candle Co. of Cape Cod, Inc., Action for Mental Health in Newton, Mass., and Rotary Club of Newton. He also served as regional chairman of the Industrial and Commercial Division of the 1964 United Fund Drive. Life-long residents of Brookline, Mel and Jeri Summerfield have a daughter, Joan, who is an artist and social worker, and a son Martin, Vice-president of Franklin Advertising Service, Inc.

The following is a list of the organizations to which Mr. Summerfield belongs: Past Master, Major General Henry Knox Lodge of Mass A.F. & A.M.; Past Proxy to the Grand Lodge of Mass., A.F. & A.M.; National Sojourners; Heroes of 76; Brandeis University Associate; National Industrial Advertisers Association; American Newspaper Publishers Association; Agricultural Publishers Association; Associated Business Papers; Newton Chamber of Commerce; Alpha Mu Sigma Fraternity; Harvard Club of Boston; Harvard Club of Cape Cod; Hyannis Yacht Club.

Mrs. Marjorie A. Gunn, Executive Secretary, has been with the Library Binding Institute for ten years. Educated at the Whitefield and Hanover, New Hampshire Public Schools, she continued her education at the University of New Hampshire and Burdett Secretarial College in Boston. In addition, Mrs. Gunn has attended institutes for Organization Management at Yale, Michigan State, and Syracuse University. Her husband, Edward M. Gunn, is associated with Shreve, Crump & Low Company of Boston, and a son, Richard E. Coombs, is presently a freshman at Ohio Northern University.

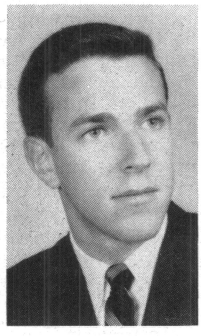
Mrs. Gunn is active in the Boston Society of Association Executives, as well as a number of church groups where she is a member of the choir, Women's Society, official board and is recording secretary.

In keeping with the continued expansion of the Library Binding Institute, additional work has made it necessary for the executive staff to grow, with the result that some of the load is being turned over to the younger members of the organization. This is important because it enables the executive staff to build the depth which is a necessity for any growing organization. The following men are two of the group of younger members who may someday be among the leaders of this industry.

Robert M. Zimmerman is associated with the law firm Mahony, Weiss and Brock, and in that capacity has been close to Mr. Weiss and the work he has been doing for the Library Binding Institute. He has attended several conventions in an effort to familiarize himself with library binding and is a member of the newly formed Young Binders Group.

Mr. Zimmerman graduated from Boston Latin School and Boston University. He received his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1954, following which he served for two years in the United States Army. Shirley and Bob Zimmerman reside in Wellesley, Mass., with their daughter, Rennell, age 3, and their son, John, age 9 months.

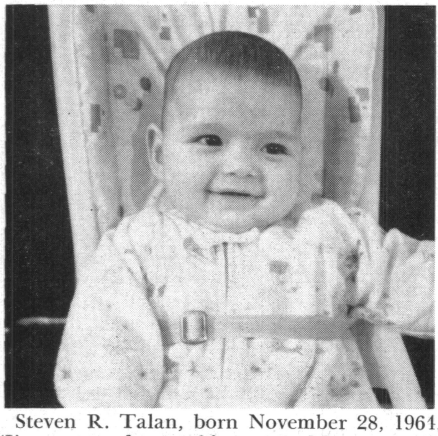
The following is a list of the organizations to which Mr. Zimmerman belongs: United States District Court Bar; Massachusetts Bar Association; Boston Bar Association; Harvard Law School Association; Ocean Lodge, A.F. & A.M.; Boston Association for Retarded Children; Wellesley Housing Federation; Friends of Wellesley Free Library.



Martin A. Summerfield, Vice-president of Franklin Advertising Service, Inc., is in the process of familiarizing himself with the various aspects of library binding. He is a member of the Young Binders group and has been active in the public relations program of L.B.I., especially in the preparation of material for recent conventions.

Martin, like his father, was educated at the Roxbury Latin School, and received an A.B. in history and government from Western Reserve University last June. He is now attending Boston College at night, working for a Master's Degree in Business Administration. At both prep school and college he was Business Manager of the yearbook.

Outside interests include politics, to which end he was recently elected Town Meeting Member in Brookline, Mass. Other activities have included volunteer work for the Red Cross and Circle K (College Kiwanis), while he is presently active in Rotary Club of Newton, Brookline Taxpayers Association, Brookline Town Meeting Association, Newton Chamber of Commerce, Putterham Civic Association, and the Newton Young Republican Club.



Steven R. Talan, born November 28, 1961. "I'm sorry for making my Mommy and Daddy miss the L.B.I. meeting in Sarasota, but we're all very happy."

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THE CHALLENGE OF ACQUISITIONS – THEIR MAINTENANCE

By Dudley A. Weiss, *Executive Director and General Counsel*
Library Binding Institute

The planned expenditures for American libraries are unlike anything which we have faced in the past. If these plans are consummated, the acquisition of new materials will place an equally important responsibility on libraries and their maintenance for reader use.

The problem becomes complicated by the fact that the mechanization or automation of library procedures has, in many cases, resulted in an inability to keep circulation records of individual volumes. Further, the shortage of trained personnel (both professional and nonprofessional) affects the determination of such important maintenance decisions as to when and whether to rebind.

For most American libraries there is an effective and easily established procedure whereby a sound maintenance of material program can be established. Its basic elements are:

1. *Specify LBI Standard Library Binding.*

This is the only Standard for library binding. Its origins go back to 1923; and as a result of research and testing, it has been continuously updated in the light of today's technology. It applies to all volumes, rebound or prebound, books and periodicals, which are subject to normal library use. A recent survey indicated that most American libraries specify this Standard for almost all material to be library bound.

2. *Use a Certified Library Binder.*

He is trained and experienced in binding according to the LBI Standard, and his plant is peridoically inspected under an Industry Quality Control Program for adherence to the Standard. He will affix a Warranty to every invoice that his work conforms to the Standard unless specifically noted on the invoice.

3. *Negotiate Your Contract With Your Binder.*

The relation of library and binder is a close one. A negotiated contract covering a period of time longer than one year can be to the advantage of both library and binder, because of the cost of setting up to do a library's work (rub-offs, etc.) and the time involved in learning a library's special problems.

4. *Educate Your Staff.*

The critical decisions are made by those who decide when, what, and whether to rebind or reject, but maintenance of library materials is a matter for all who are concerned with the library. The Library Binding Institute Handbook contains, in a succinct and simple form, the experience of librarians and library binders on all matters involved with setting up and maintaining a system in a library. This should be read by all members of a library staff.

5. *Establish An Adequate Binding Budget.*

The money spent for binding is money which stretches a library's dollar. This is apparent when the cost per circulation or use is considered. The following illustrates this:

Cost of Volume	$ 6.55
Cost of Putting on Shelf	4.60
Total Cost	$11.15
Circulations (25)	$ 0.44
Cost of Rebinding	2.00
Circulations Where Rebound (100)	0.02
Total Cost per Circulated Rebound Volume:	
Cost of Volume	$ 6.55
Cost of Putting on Shelf	4.60
Cost of Rebinding	2.00
Total Cost	$13.15
Total Circulation (125)	125
Cost per Circulation	0.10

In determining a binding budget, consideration must be given to the following:

A. Periodic review of books on the shelves. Tired, worn volumes lose reader appeal. Bright, new rebound volumes have reader appeal and circulate.

B. Projected rebinding of new volumes. If they circulate twenty-five times, they will have to be rebound. Estimate projected circulation when acquired in order to establish a budget.

C. Binding of periodicals when series is issued.

D. Prebinding of new volumes where binding or cover is weak, or (in case of juveniles) acquire volumes prebound in Library Binding Institute Standard Library Binding.

6. *Work Closely With Your Certified Library Binder.*

He will help you to train your staff on what to rebind, how material should be bound if normal usage is not contemplated or in case of special material, scheduling and other matters. His judgment and advice can be of significant value to personnel whose special responsiblity is maintenance of materials.

The investment which our nation has made and is about to make in library materials is one which imposes great respon-

sibilities. For books are tools to be used—this is their only justification. Since they are, by nature, prone to deterioration with use, the task of maintaining them involves equally serious responsibilities. Fortunately, the library binding industry is capable of meeting that responsibility. Its technology is characterized by modern, sophisticated equipment. Its product, Library Binding Institute Standard Library Binding is high quality. Certified Library Binders are the librarian's partners in the discharge of this responsibility. Working together, they can assure the nation that the national wealth now being assigned to library collections will be prudently expended.

THIRTY YEAR OLD LESSON

Just 30 years ago this article appeared in the January 1, 1935, issue of Book Manufacturers' Monthly, Library Binders' Page:

Customer Co-operation for Library Binders

Why is it that of all the industries under the Graphic Arts Code, Library Binding is the only one which has definite customer co-operation written right into its Code provisions?

This is because, from the very outset of Code activity, the library binders have believed that "co-operation" is not just a nice word, but that it is a principle of business—perhaps the first principle of sound business.

Why is it that of all the industries under the Graphic Arts Code, Library Binding is the only one which has a definite provision requiring the setting up of standards of quality?

Because, from the very beginning, the library binders have realized that it is the right of the customer to expect the maximum of durability and serviceability in bindings and the duty of the binder to assure it.

The joint approval of the specifications for a quality standard of library binding by the American Library Association and the Book Manufacturers' Institute, as provided in the Code, has therefore become the first step of what both librarians and binders hope will be a program of complete economic co-operation. The Joint Committee on Library Binding of the two organizations has now been appointed as follows: A. L. A. members—Earl W. Browning, Librarian, Peoria, Ill., Public Library; John Archer, Superintendent of Printing and Binding, New York Public Library; Louis N. Feipel, Editor of Publications, Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library; B. M. I. members—Arthur E. Wheeler, Chivers Book Binding Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph Ruzicka, Baltimore, Md.; Ernest G. Hertzberg, Hertzberg Bindery, Des Moines, Ia. It is expected that the first meeting of the Joint Committee will be held in New York, before the end of the month, to lay out a specific program of study and action.

What will this Committee do? What can it do? Without anticipating its program, the binders who have discussed it hope that it will, at least, consider these principles:

1. The idea is utterly wrong that a business transaction is necessarily a dicker in which one party or the other "puts something over."

2. Fair competition results in better quality, better service and the lowest prices consistent with a fair return for everybody's work—unfair competition results in inferior work, discriminatory or poor service, inadequate payment or exploitation, and higher prices.

3. Prices can ultimately be lowered, service and quality improved, while fair profits and decent wages are maintained, only through better productive management by sellers and better buying management by buyers.

These simple principles have been lost sight of in many industries in the last few years—in fact, contrary notions have been glorified in many codes and code policies. It is hoped that putting these principles to work in a practical way will bring moneysaving and other benefits both to libraries and binders.

Neither these principles, nor any others governing the buying and selling of library binding, can be put into action without a clear knowledge and understanding, by all, of every economic element involved—prices, costs, productivity, production facilities, buying methods, service needs, financing of improvements, and numberless sub-items of these. Such knowledge and understanding can come only from a study of the facts and it is hoped that the Joint Committee will undertake the study.

The Joint Committee has in its power not only almost limitless possibilities for service to the profession, institutions and industry it represents, but it may also pioneer in the application of good will, fair dealing and intelligence to the problems of economic recovery.

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"LIBRARY BINDERS REPORT GOOD BUSINESS AND HEALTHY CONDITIONS IN INDUSTRY

So states BOOKBINDING MAGAZINE, November 1929

. . . and the article continues, "Libraries getting bigger allowances—Better bookmaking and progress in craftsmanship is apparent throughout trade."

This was the subject under discussion by Mr. Joseph Ruzicka in his report as Chairman of the Library Binders Committee at a meeting in Springfield, Massachusetts in October, 1929. Mr. Ruzicka is living today in Baltimore where a flourishing library bindery runs under his name, managed by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gross. Another plant in Greensboro, North Carolina, under the same name, is operated by his grandson, Joseph Ruzicka, Jr.

Mr. Ruzicka's remarks at the 1929 meeting follow in part:

"It is a recognized fact by everyone at home and abroad that America and her people have become hopelessly standardized. We do the same things, go the same places, and tend to think along the same lines. It was not unusual, then, that book-covers had become standardized to the point that libraries were in danger of presenting to their public, displays of books that were deadly in their monotony of color and treatment.

"It was positively revolutionary, therefore, when at our Convention held in New York two years ago, a program was suggested which would give an opportunity to libraries and their binders to express some variation and individuality in book-covers. There seemed to be a simultaneous awakening of the mills to this long-felt, and in some instances, openly expressed, need. Since that time, these same houses seem to be vieing with each other to see who can produce the most varied and attractive colors and patterns in their bookcloths and imitation leathers.

"Those of us who were privileged to attend the American Library Association conference at Washington in May of this year, can testify to the excellent progress in craftsmanship and attempts at creative art which has been made. It is natural that this change should have come about, since the Law of Supply and Demand is still in good working order. The libraries furnished the demand and the library binder sought the ways and means of supplying their needs.

"This change has not been brought about without inconvenience to the binder. It has meant that he must carry a much larger stock of material than before, and that he must exercise much greater care in carrying out his customer's specific instructions. Incidentally, there has been, and probably still is for some, the danger of loss of the profit due him for his efforts, as well as the possibility of loss of good-will due to the mistakes which are bound to occur during a venture's infancy. Our personal experience has been, however, that the libraries have been most patient and cooperative, and we feel that the result is certainly worth any effort we have put forth.

Joseph Ruzicka (of Baltimore, who is celebrating his 90th birthday this year)

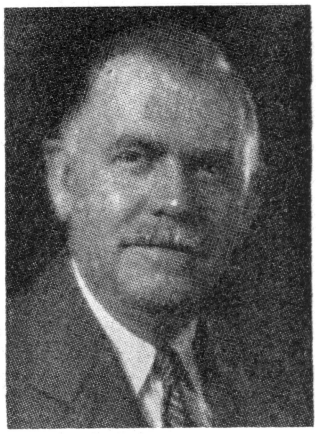
"After all, the average binder is jealous of his product. He takes great pride in his craft and will not permit his name to be connected with a bad piece of book-craft. Sometimes it is very difficult to please an overly-fastidious customer. We Library Binders have much more of this to cope with than you edition commercial fellows. Once you please a customer, all is well. You simply turn out a thousand or so more duplicates of the copy he liked. But it is different with us.

"This is as true of the local association, as a national body like the E.B.A. The local association can be particularly valuable as a clearinghouse for ideas and for formulating a common approach to definite problems. If forced to settle such problems alone, the binder would be unequal to the task."

The educative value of associations, in proving to the association member that his fellow member, from the competitive viewpoint, is "not such a devil after all," was stressed by Joseph Ruzicka, of the Ruzicka Bindery, Baltimore.

"I am firmly convinced that education is much needed among the rank and file of bookbinders," said Mr. Ruzicka, "and that the local and national associations play an

Frank M. Barnard
(F. J. Barnard & Co.
Medford, Mass.)



The Late Gerard
B. Van Deene
(National Library
Bindery, Springfield)

important part in the welfare of the binder whose privilege it is to belong to these organizations. I have discovered that it is a sort of a leaven and has a good influence on the behavior and attitude of the binder as a man. It is in this contact that we discover our competitor is not such a devil after all.

"I hope some day a Solomon will rise to cure our over-wrought desire for more and still more business," continued Mr. Ruzicka, "even at the expense of the other fellow. No organization is 100 per cent sold to the idea for which it was created, and therefore the thinkers will constantly strive toward the realization of their most cherished ideals."

Each volume is an individual task in itself and must be equally pleasing with the next. And be it known that there is no escape from our exacting task, for it has been ordained by predestination that 'whatsoever is bound here on earth, shall be bound in Heaven.'

"As far as the general condition of our branch of the bookbinding profession is concerned, I am happy to say that it seems to be in splendid shape. The summer is, of course, always our busiest season, but money was so 'tight' this summer that it seemed to portend a slack fall. However, this has not been the case, and we all seem to be prosperous enough to satisfy us.

"We have been contemplating this occasion with a great deal of pleasant anticipation, and we have derived immeasurable benefits from the open sessions as well as from our group gathering. It is my privilege to tell the Convention that we Library Binders are exceedingly happy to be here again, to shake you by the hand and to wish you well."

In addition to the address by Mr. Ruzicka, one of the most informative sessions of the meeting was on the value of helpful assistance then being rendered by the Research Division of the organization. The warping of boards, testing of gold leaf, and the strength of glue were cited as examples of this service.

Frank M. Barnard (F.J. Barnard & Co., Boston) led the discussion on sewing problems. Gerard B. Van Deene (National Library Bindery Co., West Springfield, Mass.) stated that serious effort should be made to increase the membership of the national body. As his contribution to the cause, Mr. Van Deene said that he had himself secured a new member and that if others would make a similar effort, the value and influence of the Association would be materially increased.

It was the consensus of opinion that never in the history of the Library Binders Group, had such interesting and valuable discussions taken place.

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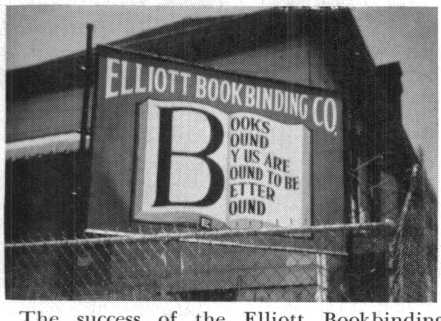
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE LOOKS FORWARD WITH PLEASURE TO A SUCCESSFUL AND LASTING RELATIONSHIP WITH THESE COMPANIES.

CHARLES L. ELLIOTT, BALTIMORE CONTINUES TO GROW UNDER MANAGEMENT OF SPOUSE

Back in 1924, the late Charles L. Elliott, Sr., founded the Elliott Bookbinding Company in the basement of his home in Baltimore. After only four years it was necessary to move to larger quarters and into an old church building on Rosedale Street. Continued growth has necessitated constant expansion, and although the building has been enlarged, even more additions are now in the offing.

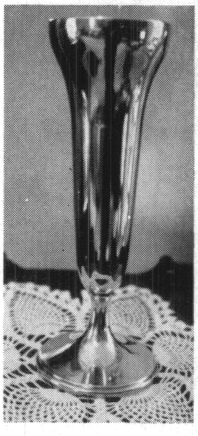
The Late Charles L. Elliott

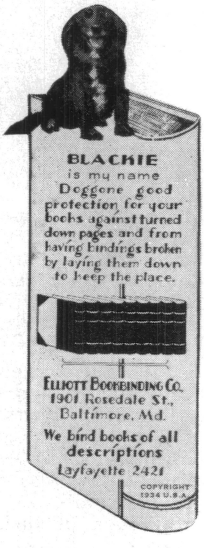


The success of the Elliott Bookbinding Company over the years, according to Barbara Elliott, may be attributed primarily to pride of work and the loyalty of faithful employees. One man, Edgar Martindale, Jr., who has been associated with the firm for over forty years as foreman, continues to place emphasis on the traditional quality demanded by the founder of the business.

When Mr. Elliott died in 1961, his wife, Barbara, continued the business. She maintains that the quality work and truck service which were established by her husband are the primary reasons for the company's success.

Although the Elliott Company serves customers primarily in Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia and Pennsylvania, special work has been done for those in Africa and Alaska.





Before their deaths, two famous doctors in Maryland associated with Johns Hopkins Hospital honored Charles Elliott with autographed copies of their biographies. Dr. Young wrote on the flyleaf:

> *TO CHARLES L. ELLIOTT*
> *Master Craftsman in Luxury Bookbinding with the admiration of Hugh H. Young*
> *November 21, 1942.*

The other doctor, Dr. Cullen, not only wrote his appreciation but presented Mr. Elliott with a silver vase given to him by a wealthy potentate in gratitude for a successful operation.

Charles L. Elliott Company has become well known through its exhibition of bookbinding displayed at various State A.L.A. Conventions. The exhibit has also been loaned on request to a number of schools.

Their bookmark "Blackie" (Doggone good protection) may be found almost anywhere among their customers and friends. Blackie was a Cocker Spaniel who made friends and influenced customers for many years.

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.... ADJUSTABLE ROUNDNESS in Automatic Self-Adjusting Equipment

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STATE LIBRARY HAS NEW LOOK

In November of 1964, the staff of the Massachusetts State Library at the State House took a pause in its afternoon chores to give a tea for Mrs. Toni Peabody, wife of the now ex-governor of the Commonwealth.

The reason, simply put by one of the staff: "She's the only friend we've had. Being a literate woman herself, she was concerned that the library was not being properly promoted. She has made this place known."

"This place" is not only the oldest state library in the country, it is a treasure house of Federal, state and regional documents of historical, legal and genealogical nature on which no monetary value could be fairly placed.

Yet, for years, these valuable items—some 900,000 filed in 20 miles of shelves—have been neglected and, in some cases, allowed to deteriorate. In April, 1963, when Toni Peabody spoke at the State Library in observance of National Library Week, the library had a distinct look of world-weariness about it.

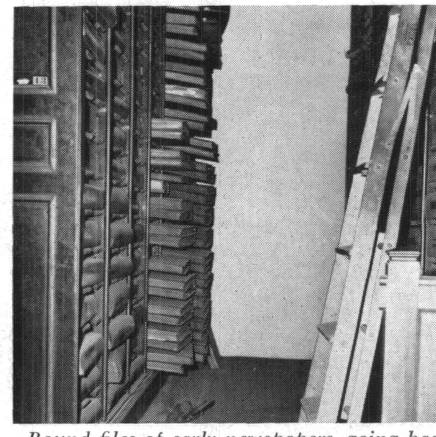
In fact, a book reviewer, speaking of a library property referred to the library as "the dank mausoleum known as the Massachusetts State Library." That was before Toni Peabody rolled up her sleeves.

It was then, working with the library trustees; with Andrew C. Gallano, deputy commissioner for the central services for the State House; with the librarian, I. A. Matkov, and his assistant, Alan Fox, and with experts in the library field, that Mrs. Peabody put in motion the restoration and renovation of the library.

It is her hope that the work of the restoration will continue through the trustees, who are Sen. Pres. Maurice A. Donahue, Rep. John F. X. Davoren, Dean Paul Buck of Harvard, Dean J. P. Edler of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard, and Edward Doherty, librarian at Bedford Air Force Base.

The State Library was established by a resolve of the General Court in 1826, specifically for use by government officials, but has since made its services available to the general public. Law students and lawyers, school children and researchers use it.

Beside its Federal and state documents, the library contains books of law and local history; a genealogical collection that numbers some 6500 items, concentrating on New England families; histories of all Massachusetts communities from earliest times; complete collections of the laws and documents of all 50 states, and an extensive collection of manuscripts, among them William Bradford's journal, "Of Plimoth Plantation."



Bound files of early newspapers, going back to the Boston News letter of 1704, need air conditioning and humidity control.

Mrs. Toni Peabody, who started restoration of the Massachusetts State Library, browses through Albert Bushnell Hart's George Washington Collection, almost forgotten on dusty and neglected shelves.

The library is so complete in its field that one writer, researching a book, said he was able to find the troop list of the Massachusetts men who fought in the Indian Wars. The library also has a large collection of old newspaper files which date back to the early 1700's.

It was these newspapers—as well as old books—that crumbled when held, as much as the cracking ceilings and chipping walls, that bothered Mrs. Peabody.

To prevent this from worsening, she would

like to see air-conditioning and a humidity controller installed.

Here are some of the things that have been corrected: The blue state seals spaced along the railing of the upper floor were painted over and obscured. These were scraped, restored and repainted.

The walls of the main room, described as "an unhappy beige" by an employee, were repainted, but only after three weeks of color experimentation to get the right shade for the period after which the room was designed—Italian Renaissance.

Metal work on the bookcase was rebronzed. The ceiling, stenciled with fleur de lis, in keeping with the period, was redone. Furniture was refinished, but still more remains to be done.

Handsome sliding bronze doors at the library's entrance were stuck in recesses and scarcely known to exist until Mrs. Peabody had them repaired and polished.

The library clock, painted a dirty green, was restored to its pure gold leaf. Display cases were made to show off to advantage the library's treasures. Busts of famous persons, obscured by dirt, were cleaned off. Dirt was scraped off the marble bases of pillars, and the marble was seen for the first time in years.

There is still much to be done before the library is in top shape. At least two persons are needed for a housekeeping staff chiefly for dusting and vacuuming, according to Mrs. Peabody. "The only time a book gets cleaned now," a member of the staff said, "is when we have to wipe one off for a patron."

Most of all, the library needs persons who care about it. "All of us have felt the burden of not having been taken seriously," a member of the library staff said.

Reprinted from an article by Gloria Negri which appeared in the Boston Sunday Globe December 13, 1964. Photo by John Sheahan

GEORGE A. FLOHR COMPANY MOVES TO NEW LOCATION

On April 5, 1965, George A. Flohr Co. moved to a new location at 5546 Fairlane Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227. This new, modern bindery will provide more space, increased efficiency, and better service for customers during the coming years. Management remains the same: George T. Vonder Haar, President; Walter H. Rush, 1st Vice-president; Mark E. Vonder Haar, 2nd Vice-president.

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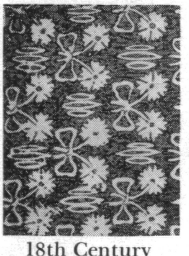
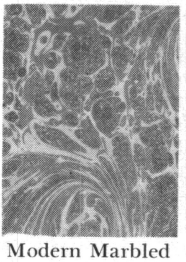
THIRTY YEARS AGO – DECORATED AND MARBLED PAPERS WERE IN STYLE

[*Reprinted in part from* Athenæum Items, A Library Letter from the Boston Athenæum, *No.* 50, *November* 1950.] Walter Muir Whitehill from the collection of Mary Loring Clapp, Prides Crossing, Massachusetts

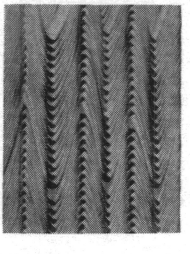
Rosamond Bowditch Loring, who died on September 17, 1950, was the daughter of Alfred Bowditch, Treasurer of the Athenæum from 1899 to 1918, and the wife of Augustus Peabody Loring, Jr., the present Vice-President. By some extraordinary combination of abilities she was able both to carry on the best of the older traditions and to break ground in new fields of her own devising; she managed to be at the same time the ideal wife, the mother of a numerous family, a highly successful working craftsman and a distinguished and original collector. Having somehow found the leisure to take up bookbinding, Mrs. Loring discovered that good decorated papers were not easy to come by, and so experimented with making both marble and paste papers. Gradually the papers crowded out the binding, for the beauty and originality of her designs caused her work to be sought after by the Merrymount Press, the Club of Odd Volumes and publishers concerned with fine bookmaking. The search for examples of decorated papers led



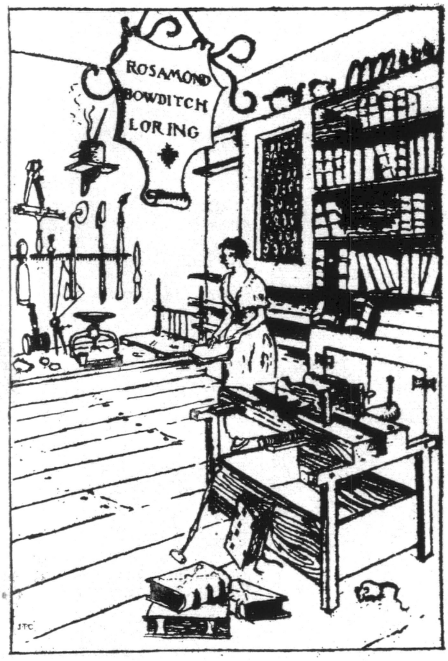
18th Century Pattern Paper



Modern Marbled Paper



American Drawn Paste Paper



her to form a unique collection. If a fine paper appeared on the binding of Benjamin Franklin's edition of Cato Major she bought it with no less enthusiasm than she would acquire a French children's book or a German Lutheran sermon. Librarians and collectors who came to 2 Gloucester Street in Boston to see her papers marvelled no less at the books that they enclosed. Although the most modest of scholars, she was unsurpassed in her field, and her books *Marbled Papers,* published by the Club of Odd Volumes in 1933, and *Decorated Book Papers,* published by the Department of Printing and Graphic Arts of the Harvard College Library in 1942, are unique sources in regard to the craft that she practiced with such skill. As a trustee of the Peabody Museum of Salem, of which her great-grandfather Nathaniel Bowditch was a founder, Mrs. Loring was invaluable and in a multitude of places and ways she will be sorely missed. Although her great collection of papers are a permanent addition to the Harvard College Library, it is only fitting that the Library Binding Institute should on the occasion of its 30th Anniversary take recognition of her work.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. and Mrs. Mark E. Vonder Haar on the birth of their six pound daughter, Elizabeth Ann, February 22, 1965. We also congratulate Mr. and Mrs. George T. Vonder Haar, who are once again proud grandparents.

NEW METHOD BOOK BINDERY CELEBRATES 45th ANNIVERSARY

January 20, 1965, will be remembered in Jacksonville, Illinois, not only as the day President Johnson was inaugurated, but also as the day when the 45th anniversary of the New Method Book Bindery was celebrated. For on this date, Lawrence Sibert, founder of the company, was presented with a Revere bowl, properly engraved to commemorate the occasion.

On January 20, 1920, in a second story room in the Degan Dance Hall, Jacksonville, Lawrence Sibert, along with his partner, William Suhy, founded the New Method Book Bindery. The name, "New Method," patented in March 1920, resulted from a process which added strength and durability to the volume. Following the one room operation on South Main Street, New Method purchased the Brown's Business College Building at 201 South Kosciusko in 1923, and remained at this location until 1959, when it moved to West Morton Road. Today, Lawrence Sibert is Chairman of the Board, while his son, Robert, who joined New Method in 1931, serves as President.

In addition to the regular staff of New Method, former employees, now associated with the Hertzberg-New Method Plant, also of Jacksonville, joined in the celebration.

Lawrence D. Sibert, Chairman of the Board, New Method Book Bindery, Inc., Jacksonville, Illinois.

FROM BARNARD'S SCRAPBOOK

By Ernest J. Crerie, Assistant Manager
F. J. Barnard & Co., Inc., Medford, Mass.

Reprinted from *Massachusetts Library Association Bulletin,* June, 1948

"The strange case of the lady who lost her skin" is but one of many interesting stories to be gleaned from the Barnard Company's scrapbook, a record of the 144 years they have been binding books. A well-known African explorer approached Mr. Barnard with the request that the records of his expeditions be bound in a beautiful black leather which he supplied. While Mr. Barnard was examining the leather, the explorer told him that it had been worn by, and, in fact, was once a very definite part of a dusky native woman who had died at the scene of the exploration. The lady in question, although unquestionably most illiterate, created a mild sensation in the literary circles of the day.

A very valuable and beautiful extra illustrated set of Dickens was bound in French levant with silk doublures and beautifully hand-tooled for a wealthy eccentric Bostonian at a cost of $1,200.00 The books, which had been declared satisfactory by the customer when taken away, were soon returned to the bindery with a demand that two inches be cut off the front edges, including much of the text. The owner wrathfully explained that the niche over the fireplace, in which the books were to be placed, must be narrowed by orders of the building commissioner because of a structural defect, and that this would cause the books to protrude over the edge of the shelf. Small moment that the books would no longer be readable. At least the rare but ruined set of Dickens could now be exhibited.

An article in a Boston newspaper published a number of years ago tells about one of the city's highest paid artisan foremen. He was driven to and from the Barnard Company each day, immaculately clad even to silk topper, in a hansom cab. He was envied and accorded almost reverent deference by his fellow employees. Exclusive clubs included his name on their rosters and he was, "The Proper Bostonian" to the contrary, prominent in Boston Society. His high salary was $18.00 per week!

It is interesting to know that the Republican Party of Massachusetts was organized in the Barnard Company's office. The first edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was bound by the Barnard Company, as was the first edition of the famous *Watt's Hymn Book.*

The scrap book contains an old advertisement (1895) listing the libraries with whom the company had even then been doing business for many years. The company notes with pride that it still continues to serve most of those libraries whose patronage it enjoyed fifty to seventy-five years ago.

Quite some time ago the Barnard Company realized the need for a special cloth to be used exclusively for rebinding library books. Despite the fact that they combed the market, it was impossible to find a suitable fabric. Pursuing the matter further, the company successfully collaborated with the Holliston Mills in an effort to manufacture such a material. Library buckram was the result of their effort. This cloth, far superior to any cloth then in use, was welcomed by librarians and put into use at once.

Some years ago the company studied methods relative to making rebound books more attractive than the dull drab bindings that were then universally used. The result is apparent in the brightly decorated pictured covers that not only have increased circulation, but have given life and beauty to shelves which might otherwise be somber.

Hundreds of young men and women have earned their way through college by working for the Barnard Company during their summer vacations. Many of them have become prominent as teachers, scientists, college professors, doctors, engineers, lawyers, clergymen, and high ranking regular army officers. One "Barnard graduate" is the Most Reverend John J. Wright, D.D.LL.D. Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of Boston.

Yes, the Barnard Company has many pleasant memories stored away in its scrap book "Since 1821."

LIBRARY TALENT BADLY NEEDED

Reprint of an article in the *Boston Sunday Globe,* January 10, 1965

The expanding and demanding profession of the librarian has presented a challenge to higher education, says the retiring head of the world's largest university library.

Prof. Paul H. Buck, director for the past decade of the Harvard University Library, suggests that libraries are going to be competing with faculties for the bright scholars coming out of college.

Buck urges a system of internships in major university libraries to provide the talent needed to operate these increasingly complex centers of scholarship.

To meet the growing demands of scholarship in the libraries—both for new university collections and for specialized collections—he thinks Federal support will be required.

In "Libraries and Universities," a collection of his papers, Buck gives this example of the growth of scholarly demands on the university libraries:

"In 1903 not a single Harvard thesis dealt with anything beyond the limits of Classical Antiquity, Western Europe and the United States. Today every continent is the subject of intensive research at Harvard—not historical research only, but research on its art, economics, government, language and literature, religion, and other aspects of culture."

Acute Shortage

He reports an "acute shortage" of first-rate librarians at Harvard and at other centers, "which can be expected to continue through the present era of enormous expansion in American higher education.

"More and more librarians are needed as new colleges and universities are founded and existing institutions expand; at the same time, of course, there is also a shortage of personnel for teaching and research, and librarianship must draw its recruits from young men and women who are being offered attractive careers in these fields."

Explaining Harvard's internship program, which he thinks should be followed at each strong university library, Professor Buck declared libraries "are important enough and useful enough to deserve some of the best students who are in college.

"No single type of individual is needed; a wide variety of skills and talents must be enlisted."

For future librarians, he would emphasize the distinctive achievements of American librarianship:

"Accessibility is one—books have been made more accessible, and accessible on open shelves in greater numbers, than ever before; this is true in our public as well as in our academic libraries. One of the problems with which the coming generation of librarians will have to deal is how to maintain maximum accessibility as collections outgrow the open-stack space that can be provided and as more and more information is available only in microfilm rather than in books that can be read without mechanical assistance.

"Librarians are entitled to be proud of their record of devotion to the principle that library collections are meant to be used and that no one who needs to draw upon them ought to be denied access merely because he is not associated with the library's own community or institution.

"Special provisions have been made for visiting scholars, inter-library lending has been facilitated, and techniques of photographic reproduction have been welcomed and widely exploited as a means of making the resources of each collection available to scholars everywhere."

To meet the book needs of new universities across the country, Professor Buck suggested the possibility, with Federal help, of filming a million-volume basic research collection, so that each new university could be supplied either with microfilms or with full-size books.

In an introduction to the book, Prof. Howard Mumford Jones, the American literary historian, noted Prof. Buck's humane belief "that librarianship at any level is as much a profession as law, scholarship, medicine or theology."

MISS MARY PHILLIPS SUCCEEDS WM. B. WOOD

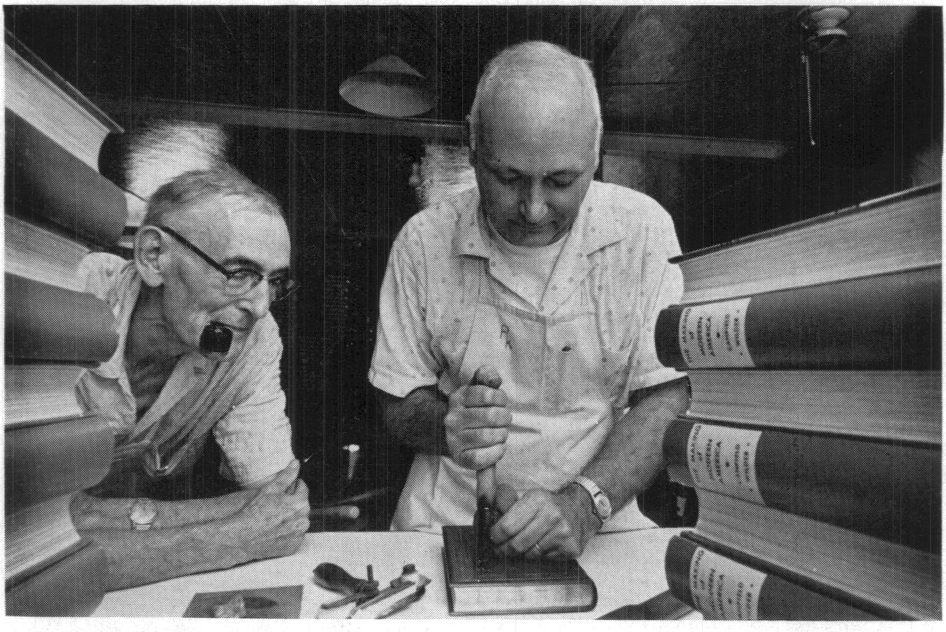
Miss Mary E. Phillips, Institutional Member of the Library Binding Institute, has recently been appointed Librarian of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon, succeeding William B. Wood.

A graduate of the University of Oregon and the School of Librarianship of the University of Washington, Miss Phillips joined the library staff in 1931. She was appointed head of the Branch Department in 1951, and Associate Librarian in charge of Extension Services in 1955. She served as Acting Librarian in 1959-'60 and was made Chief Associate Librarian in 1960.

In 1961, Miss Phillips served as library consultant for the survey, "Public Libraries in Oregon," made by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Oregon for the Oregon State Library. A member of several library organizations, Miss Phillips was past president of the Oregon Library Association.

THE INDIVIDUAL BOOK – A SPECIALITY IN CEDAR RAPIDS

Partial Reprint of an article by BILL NELSON in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* August 7, 1963



On a dusty, unpaved street in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, sits a small brown shingle building in which is located the Kolarik Book Binding Company. Unlike most binderies in today's contemporary world, this shop is noticeably lacking in the machinery which other binders find necessary in the rebinding and renovation of school textbooks, magazines and Bibles.

Joseph J. Kolarik, founder of the company and known as Gramps to the employees, has been associated with the bookbinding industry for 63 years, although for the past eight years he has been "retired," which to him means working a ten rather than a fourteen hour day. Robert Kolarik, his son, now runs the business with seven employees, and his wife, Edith, serves as bookkeeper, general manager, stenographer and goodwill ambassador.

Over the years Kolarik Book Binding Company has gained a reputation throughout the country for traditional craftsmanship. Although the enterprise began back in 1921 as a one-man operation, with a minimum of equipment and accessories, it wasn't long before others joined the firm. Business boomed, and except for a brief period during the depression, when it nevertheless provided food for everybody, the company continued to grow. Today, each book is still custom treated as was the case when Joseph Kolarik began the operation. Following the war and a hitch in the service, Robert began working in the bindery. He has since become a master craftsman himself, especially in handtooling.

Most unusual are the hand-tooled decorative covers for Bibles. Each individual line requires a different tool, and one frilly leather cover they made, required 552 tools for the 552 separate gold impressions. Although this type of work provides much satisfaction for the Kolariks, it really isn't very profitable, as they figure they receive about two cents per hour for their troubles. Customers are drawn from 26 states, but the bulk of work comes from public schools, public and Masonic libraries, Coe & Cornell Colleges, and citizens of the community and surrounding area.

Of primary importance is the quality of the work. Money is only secondary, an unusual characteristic in this day and age. Over the years the family has saved testimonial letters of appreciation for work done, and these

YOUR RE-BOUND BOOKS CAN BE ATTRACTIVE and LONG WEARING
when you specify

HOLLISTON ROXITE LIBRARY BUCKRAM

Gone are the days of dull, unattractive fabrics for library re-binding. Now, with the wide range of NEW, bright, attractive colors and finish available in HOLLISTON ROXITE LIBRARY BUCKRAM, re-bound books can have the same "shelf-appeal" as the original bindings.

Designed to take the punishment of heavy circulation HOLLISTON ROXITE LIBRARY BUCKRAM is longer wearing, therefore more economical — is scratch and moisture resistant — and is easily cleaned with a damp cloth. In addition, the special finish takes printing, silk screening and stamping with excellent results.

On your next re-binding order why not specify HOLLISTON ROXITE LIBRARY BUCKRAM.

Holliston Roxite Library Buckram exceeds the revised Library Binding Institute specifications.

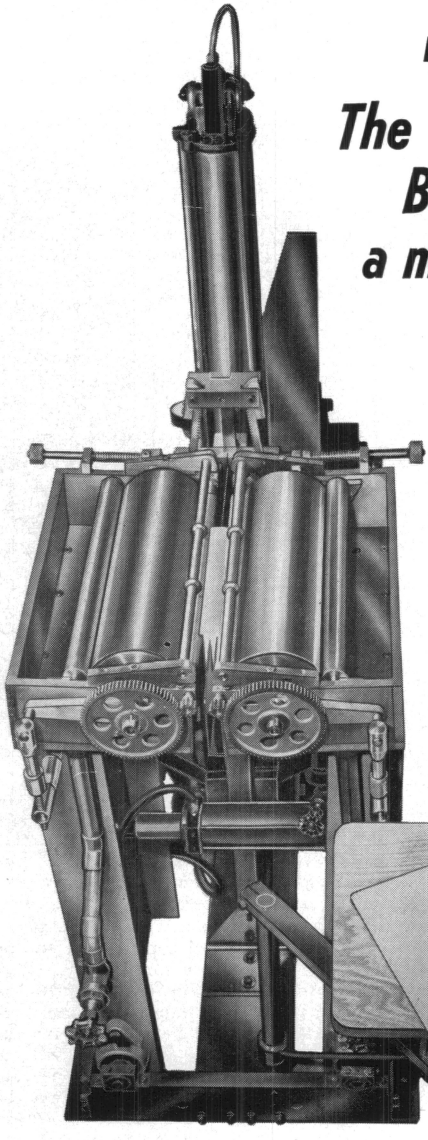
THE HOLLISTON MILLS, INC.
NORWOOD, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW YORK • OAK BROOK (CHICAGO) • UPPER DARBY (PHILADELPHIA) • MILWAUKEE • SAN FRANCISCO

UP TO 12 BOOKS PER MINUTE

Efficiently - Economically . . .

The OMCOA Versamatic Book Paster performs a miracle of production



A revolutionary method for pasting up books — machine runs at a maximum rate of 12 strokes per minute — can maintain an actual production of 8 books per minute efficiently and economically for an indefinite period.

The OMCOA VERSAMATIC BOOK PASTER was designed specially for library book binders — is equally suitable for others — can be used where other casing-in machines cannot be used.

APPROVED LIBRARY BINDER — CERTIFIED — LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE MEMBER — CERTIFIED LIBRARY BINDING

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BUILDS BOOKS TO THE STANDARD OF THE LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE

THE OVERSEWING MACHINE OMCOA COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC. CORNERSTONE OF LIBRARY BINDING

OVERSEWING MACHINE CO. OF AMERICA, INC.
101 MYSTIC AVENUE, MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Sold exclusively by Oversewing Machine Co. of America, Inc. and its Selling Agents: Gane Brothers and Lane, Inc., St. Louis, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle Gane Brothers and Co., New York and Boston

are, to these craftsmen, of great value.

The present Philosophy of the Kolarik Book Binding Company may be summed up in Joseph Kolarik's own words:

"In the business, we have a sense of pride. One reason is that we're not out for the almighty dollar. We've always eaten, even if we've never had a Cadillac. We've enjoyed working together as a family.

"What's time and life if you don't have either friendship or money—or some of both. We don't have a million dollars, but we do have a million friends, and that's ever so much better."

TUSCALOOSA BINDERY MOVES

Tuscaloosa Library Bindery Co. is pleased to announce that it has recently moved into a new building at 2704 Sixth Street, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

E. W. Rosenfeld, owner-manager of the firm, said the move resulted " 'because we outgrew our old quarters.' " The newly constructed building contains approximately 6000 square feet of floor space, a sizeable increase over the old establishment. In addition, new equipment has been installed to modernize its operations, so the company may better serve its customers.

Serving the

LIBRARY BINDING INDUSTRY

. . . and growing with it!

Wm. J. McLaughlin & Co. Inc.

256-70 South 23rd Street
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BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES

Everything

for the Library Binder

Top
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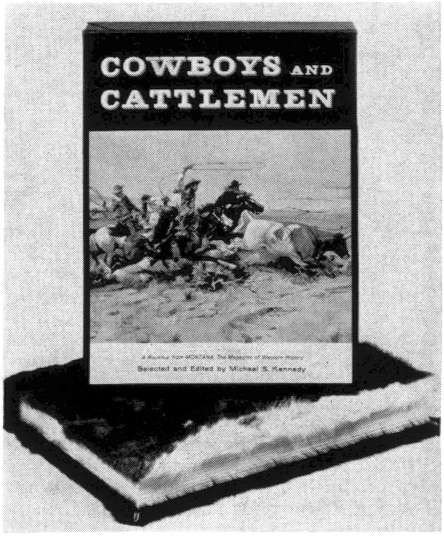
STRAIGHT FROM THE HORSE'S HIDE

From an article by BOB MURPHY *appearing in Minneapolis Star, February 9, 1965*



One of the most unusual binding jobs recorded has recently been turned out by the American Bindery and Supply Company of Minneapolis. The name of the book was "Cowboys and Cattlemen," a limited edition volume of 366 pages.

"Cowboys and Cattlemen" was edited by Michael S. Kennedy, director of the Montana Historical Society, and is a collection of articles reprinted from "Montana," a magazine of western history. The book sold for $35.00 per copy, mostly to cowboys.

After being published by Hastings House in New York, the 199 copies were shipped to the American Bindery for Binding. This was the difficult part of the job, for the Historical Society had stipulated that the book be bound in pony hide. It is not unusual, of course, for books to be bound in leather, but these particular volumes still had the hair on the hide. Since it is impossible to print on hair, the title was to be imprinted on a cardboard box, which would contain the book. Each book is somewhat different in looks, depending upon the natural color of the hide used. Before being shipped from the bindery, each book was inscribed with the owner's name as well as that of Mr. Kennedy.

Although Mr. Rusoff has bound books for many distinguished statesmen throughout the world, this is the first time he has ever han-

MASS PRODUCED CRAFTSMANSHIP IN NORTH MANCHESTER

The words "mass produced" often signify a product which has been turned out quickly and without care. The Heckman Bindery, however, although specializing in quantity and service, never loses sight of the quality and craftsmanship necessary to bind books.

The Heckman Bindery was founded in North Manchester, Indiana, in the midst of the depression by Vernon Heckman and his son, Paul, in the basement of their home. Hard work and optimism pulled them through this period, during which they were able to initiate ideas new to the industry. Today the firm remains in North Manchester, but all else has changed. A new building, with a staff of over 300 employees, and new automated equipment provides uniform quality and quick service.

Shortly after the death of Vernon Heckman in 1955, Paul built the new plant of which his father dreamed. The building consists of forty thousand square feet situated on a three acre plot of land, allowing ample space for future expansion. It is constructed of tile, concrete, steel and aluminum and is fireproof. The exterior of the office section is constructed of Briar Hill Sandstone. Indirect, controlled ventilation is provided at all times and hot water heat is used. Cleanliness is a virtue throughout the plant, and dust collectors have been installed on dust producing machines. Production lines are set up according to straight line methods, providing an uninterrupted work flow from beginning to end.

Although the company started as a partnership between Vernon and Paul Heckman, articles of Incorporation were filed in 1949, and the firm became The Heckman Bindery, Incorporated on May 20, 1949. Paul's son, Steve, is also with the firm, serving in the capacity of Secretary-Treasurer.

MUSEUM IN A LIBRARY

From a feature by ROBERT DAY in the *Albany Times-Union,* January 29, 1965

In February 1965, an exhibit entitled "The Art of Bookbinding" was shown in the New York State Library at Albany and included a variety of ancient and modern tools of the trade, as well as many rare books.

The most beautiful book under glass was a first edition of Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. It was bound by a prestigious London firm in rose crushed Levant, with an inlaid leather design of a peacock, and gold tooling. The "eyes" in the peacock's tail feathers are set with red gems. The book itself reposes in a padded velvet case. The overall effect is one of limpid delicacy and loving attention to detail.

Another visual stunner was a copy of a Medieval French Book of Hours, Heures de Moyen Age (Hours of Middle Age). The jacket is of maroon crushed morocco with fillet and pointilly tooling in gold. Metal frames on the covers are enamelled in a brilliant blue, and the central crosses are set with red stones. A miniature mounted on the cross depicts a wedding scene. The book has gilt edges and studded metal clasps.

A 19th century "gift book" has lacquered boards mounted on front and back, is decorated with gilt and inlaid with mother of pearl that's virtually luminescent. A large book from feudal Japan has embossed ivory figurines. A 15th century book in Latin is inlaid with mother of pearl medallions and a large crucifix.

Items on exhibit clearly demonstrated the bookbinder's art. Such steps as slicing, stitching, glueing, pressing, tooling, decorating, and polishing were illustrated.

Marbling was also explained. Marbled paper, with its scaly patterns, was the commonest material used inside and often outside book covers throughout the 18th and

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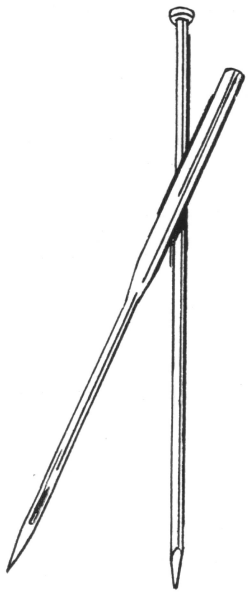

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19th centuries.

To marbleize paper, the bookbinder would first pour various colored paints onto the surface of a bath of gum or sizing. He would then stir the paints into patterns by artful use of a stick or comb. Then a sheet of strong paper would be dipped into the bath, pick up the patterns, and retain them if the paints weren't too runny.

Next time you see one of those old books with marbled endpapers, don't think that someone once sat for hours painstakingly painting every swirl and curlique of the intricate design. It was done with a quick dip.

The exhibit was arranged by Miss Giselle Poullier, a Parisian employed by the Heckman Bindery of North Manchester, Indiana, which is under contract to the library. Miss Pouillier is currently engaged in a preservation-restoration project at Albany.

Many of the bindings and works-in-progress shown were created by Miss Poullier and her pupils among the library staff. Many of the binding tools, leathers, and endpapers are the talented Frenchwoman's own property.

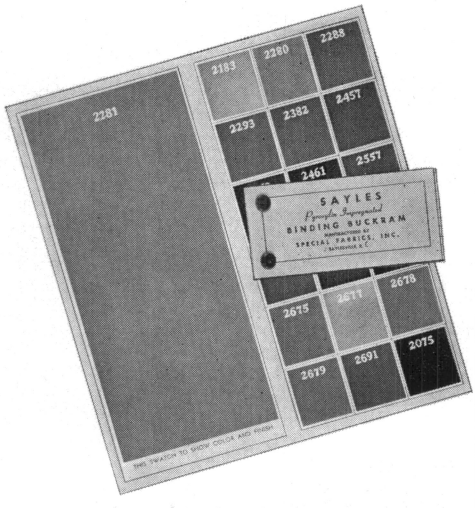
An exhibit such as this one in the New York State Library at Albany is an important piece of Public Relations. Not only does it enable the citizens to see rare and unusual books, but at the same time is a way of attracting people to the library.

THREE GENERATIONS MAINTAIN TRADITIONAL CRAFTSMANSHIP

The Kalmbacher Bookbinding Company of Toledo, Ohio, represents three generations working together.

Hugo Kalmbacher, founder of the company, came to the United States from Stuttgart, Germany in 1929, where both his parents and those of his wife, Frieda, had been bookbinders.

On arriving in Toledo, Mr. Kalmbacher immediately recognized the need for a bookbinding business within the city, so he invested what little money he had in a shop on Phillips Avenue. Each year the company grew, even during the depression. Today, the firm consists of 28 employees, most of whom have worked for the Kalmbachers many years. Over the years the increased use of machinery in the bookbinding industry created a shortage of the traditionally qualified craftsmen of the type to which Mr. Kalmbacher was accustomed in his hand bindery. At one point he even traveled to Germany to recruit workers, but without success.



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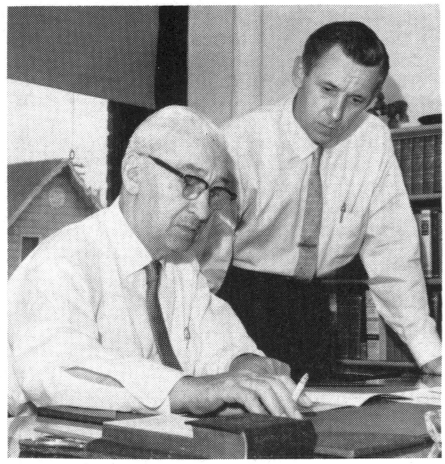
The number of Kalmbachers now employed by the firm includes three generations. Not only is Hugo's son, Heinz, working the bindery, but his daughter-in-law, Ruth, and his two grandsons, Erwin and Roy, do their share as well.

Like most library binders, the Kalmbacher firm reaches peak performance during the summer months when school and library book must be rebound.

One unusual aspect of the Kalmbacher's plant not associated with other binders in the industry is a special process by which new leather is made to look old by the use of chemicals. This secret formula is used by the Kalmbachers only on occasion, since they receive little call for leather bound books today.



Hugo Kalmbacher discusses an intricate problem with son, Heinz.

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NEW LOOKS FOR BOOKS FROM STATEN ISLAND

Partially reprinted from a story by GEORGANNA STANTON *in the Newark, New Jersey News*
February 7, 1965
Photo Courtesy of Newark News

For the past 30 years (a significant period of time for L.B.I. also) Picture Cover Bindings has been one of two major companies producing pictorial covers of heavy buckram for rebinding or pre-binding books for library and school circulation. Covers are now available for some 25,000 book titles, a far cry from the 1000 titles in stock when production began back in 1936. The "Picture Covers" as they are called, are stocked for as long as a book is popular.

Each cover is updated whenever a book is reprinted, and approximately one thousand covers are stocked for each title in the catalog, several million being printed annually to keep up with the demand.

Picture Covers are sold primarily to library bookbinders throughout the nation "in order to make an old book look new." Although Picture Covers have been designed for juvenile books, certain instances may be cited when they have been used on adult books, such as for "Gone With The Wind."

Most recently the Company has been producing abstract designs for their covers, thereby making them suitable for almost any

book. The individual bookbinder then adds the title.

A combination of silk screen printing and photographic offset printing is used to re-

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produce illustrations on the covers. The illustrations generally follow the original paper jackets that come from the publishers.

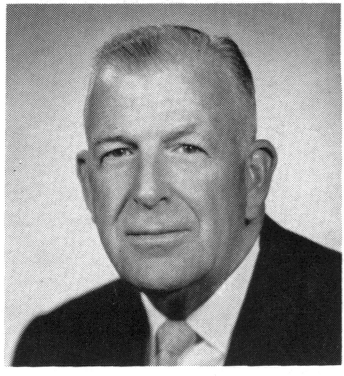
Picture Cover Bindings were developed during the mid-30s, when librarians were seeking a way to retain eye-appeal of books for youngsters.

"Given a choice, a child will reach for a book with a picture on it before he picks up a plain covered book."

Both Picture Cover Bindings and Chivers Bookbinding Co., moved to Staten Island from Brooklyn 10 years ago. The firms share a building at 20 Clifton Ave.

Bernard Schaefer, Manager of Picture Cover Bindings, and Frank Brown, manager of Chivers, both of whom live in Fanwood, New Jersey, view the main role of library bookbinders as helping librarians conserve their collections for circulation.

"Publishers put inexpensive bindings on mass-produced books since demand and popularity of a book is an unknown factor before publication. This original binding is suitable for use by individuals, but it usually wears out after 20 or so circulations from a library. Then the book must be rebound. With a stronger library binding, the book will last through about 130 more circulations, or as long as the inside pages hold up."



It is with regret that we announce the passing of John Davant on January 7, 1965. Mr. Davant had been associated with the library field for more than 38 years, both in the library binding business and the library supplies business. For the past 13 years he served as Eastern Sales Branch Manager for the Heckman Bindery, and, in that capacity, was responsible for developing their largest sales branch in the southeastern United States at Front Royal, Virginia.

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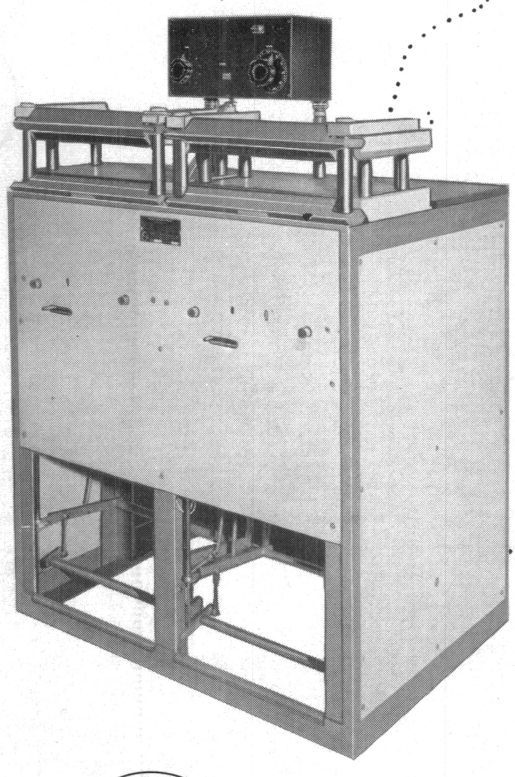

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